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injured party. This penalty should not interfere with the civil damages in cases where the money paid by this penalty is not sufficient for the reparation of the damages. For the cases of non-culpability followed by civil responsibility, one cannot speak of a penalty transformable into imprisonment. The damages should be obtained in the ordinary way. A treasury for penalties should be instituted. The treasurer should pay in cases where the guilty, for a sufficient reason, *e. g.*, his death, his flight, etc., does not pay; or he should anticipate alimony in all cases where the victim is very poor and the payment will not be made soon. For this, money earned in prison should be divided into four parts: 1. For the victim until payment of the debt determined by the magistrate. 2. For the State. 3. For the coffer of penalties. 4. For the benefit of the condemned.

Question IV.—How is the incorrigibility of an habitual criminal to be determined; and what measures against these criminals are to be recommended? Prof. von Lillenthal of Marburg answers in brief: Those who have repeated relapses, from which crime appears as an outcome, are to be considered as incorrigible. Two kinds are distinguished, one resting upon hereditary taint or acquired degeneration; the other upon a criminal manner of life industrially. In answer to the second part of the question there should be: (1) Institutions for the high degrees of degeneration; (2) Institutions for the dangerous incorrigible, whether degenerated or not; these might form a special division of the present penitentiaries; (3) Work-houses for those who are not dangerous,—like the present work-houses. Perhaps they could in part be combined with them.

Internationale kriminalistische Vereinigung; Erste Landesversammlung der Gruppe deutsches Reich. Halle a. S., den 26 und 27 März, 1890.

The German division of the International Penal Association met in March, and discussed the following questions: 1. Under what presuppositions, is the introduction of the conditional sentence into German legislation expedient? 2. How is the fact of recidivation to be determined legally; and what means of punishment are to be recommended for the incorrigible? After many varied modifications, the Association finally voted on the following questions: 1. Is recidivation to be assumed if the new and former criminal act lie in the same penal grade, as designated by legislation? 2. Should recidivistic superannuation be admitted? 3. Should repeated recidivation form a necessary ground for sharpening the punishment? 4. Is a relatively increased restraint upon freedom to be recommended as a means of punishment for repeated recidivation, with the permission of imprisonment in the workhouse as a consequence? 5. Should the law touch upon regulations which ensure the permanent separation of evil-doers (considered by the penal magistrate as incorrigible), into special divisions: of prison, work-house or insane asylum? 6. Should a conditional release, after five years' detention, be granted to those considered incorrigible? The Association affirmed unanimously questions 1, 2, 3 and 6; and by a large majority questions 4 and 5. Another question was: Is it expedient to prepare jurists practically and theoretically [*i. e.*, by training in psychiatry, criminology, etc.] for the penal executive? (*a*) before; (*b*) after the States' examination. The main question was almost unanimously affirmed. After the laying aside of the subordinate question *a*, subordinate question *b* received a large majority of the votes.

Compte général de l'administration de la justice criminelle, 1887. Revue Scientifique. 8 Mars, 1890.

The official report of criminal justice in France for 1887, published in 1889, gives a good idea of French criminality. On looking at the maps

it would seem at first sight that the high degree of criminality in the large cities was due to population, but a more thorough examination shows, that it depends on ethnographical conditions. All the north and northeast of France (Normandy, Isle of France, Champagne, Picardy, Flanders) show a high criminality; below (Sarthe, Orne, Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, Yonne) a medium degree; and in the center, west and south of France criminality is feeble, with the exception of the border provinces (Basses-Pyrénées, Haute-Savoie, Savoie, Doubs, Vosges), which give a more elevated degree of criminality than the west and center of France, in which the mortality is greater than in the other provinces. The map of suicides corresponds exactly with that of criminality, except in Corsica, where there are very few. The constant progression of suicide (not special to France) deserves attention:

Year.	Absolute number.	Number per 100,000 of population.
1872	5275	15
1873	5525	15
1874	5617	16
1878	6434	17
1879	6496	18
1882	7213	19
1884	7572	20
1885	7902	21
1887	8202	21

Comparing the number of crimes from 1871 to 1887, the statistics are as follows:

	1871—75	1876—80	1881—85	1886	1887
Parricides,	10	10	14	13	23
Poisoning,	17	14	10	8	8
Assassination,	201	197	216	234	234
Infanticide,	206	194	176	166	160
Murder,	163	143	186	174	186
Unchastity,	851	899	783	712	654

Since the population from 1871 to 1887 has increased, the table shows a tendency for crime to lessen, although it is feeble. While foreigners furnish 10 per cent. of the crime, they constitute only 3 per cent. of the population. The percentage of recidivists has continually increased:

1871—75	1876—80	1886	1887
47	48	56	54

Alcoholism has diminished greatly:

1873—75	1876—80	1881—85	1886	1887
81416	75026	67155	61346	59098

In looking at the above results we are struck with the large proportion of crimes against chastity. The fact that suicide is so low in Corsica, while other crimes are numerous, suggests the law of antagonism between suicide and crimes of blood. According to these figures France (looked upon by some as a wicked country) is about the only place where crime is decreasing.

Le délit et le suicide à Brest, par le Dr. A. CORRE. Archives de l'anthropologie criminelle, 1890.

In the study of criminology, one is impressed with the continued repetition of the same offences in places widely separated; so that a thorough investigation of one locality will give much that is common to all. The author gives the results of such an investigation in a city of about 60,000 inhabitants. He is also careful to point out the local peculiarities. We give some of his conclusions: The Breton is traditional but